The Washington Times.

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The President Will Live!

The American people this morning are filled with horror over the attempt of a would-be assassin at Buffalo to murder the President of the United States; and with a heartfelt hope, justified by the latest news from the bedside of the distinguished sufferer, believe that he will survive.

For the third time in the history of this Republic the bloody hand of an assassin has been raised against the Chief of State Twice the detestable object of the assailant has been accomplished in the untimely deaths of Presidents Lincoln and Garfield. The third attempt upon the life of an American President, as far as can be judged this morning appears to have failed.

It is difficult, with the full shock of the deplerable event fresh upon us, adequately to describe the wonder that we and all citizens of the country must feel that such a crime should be essayed by anyone, be he Anarchist or find an inhabitant of this continent who | beings are not supposed to gloat over is as free from enemies as President McKinley. Even his most pronounced and active political opponents, while man. But that consideration aside. why should anyone wish or dare to procure the death of the President of a country like this? It is under a govern- they are the result of wrongs which ment by party. The violent removal of the head of the party in control, him- tent the burning of the steamships was, self the head, also, of the State, could not change the policy or the political actions of the Administration, which would continue as before under the legal successor of the murdered President. In fact, it is impossible to conceive that anybody but a hopeless maniae could plan or execute an attempt upon the life of a man in Mr. Mc-Kinley's position.

But the stricken President will recover. That he may, is the prayer in every American heart today.

The Situation in New York City.

No political sophistry and no amount of downright mendacity would be sufficient to obscure to the country and the civilized world the fact that for four years the great American metropolis has been groaning under the burden and outrages of a rule by the Tambar den and outrages of a rule by the Tambar den and outrages of a rule by the Tambar den and control of the great and control of the grain of t zens, has exceeded in heinousness anyhistory of Greater New York.

At length the opportunity is presented to the decent people of the city to facts are stubborn things. Nor is it get rid of this vile incubus. The only question is: Have they the sense and courage to do it, and to do it effectually? Can they organize and act independently of the political leaders of one stripe or another who are working desperately under cover to juggle them out for selfish purposes? The object lesson of the Tammany regime under Croker ought to be a sufficient incentive to will multiply in number, some of them, British exchequer, in absolute control by and relatively. This result follows should be sufficient to call into revolution every honest and reputable citizen tions would present themselves. First,

monstrosity. many is. What is called the Democracy of Greater New York is Tammany Once in office, it would be every whit would improve their mode of living. Tammany organization which, were it mode of life would everywhere be primdominant in the city, would be quite as ittive. corrupt as the one it fights when it does not trade with it. All of these factions credited and ignored if the fight for re- means of support, and living in extreme form is to be anything more than a poverty. Naturally, more people will

flash in the pan. The forces of law, order and good citizenship have it in their power to name a man for the mayoralty around whom all respectable people in Greater New York could and would rally, and Tammany with its blackmailing protestion of vice and lawbreakers of every degree could be crushed. But it will not do to permit the naming to be densome one with whom they could deal in ndvance. They would be likely to select a candidate between whom and the Tammany selection there would be no

choice worth mentioning, To stand the slightest chance of success the standard bearer of the municipal reform element must be an independent Democrat. New York is nooriously a Democratic community, and in its eyes Republicanism is represented nationally by Hanna and locally by Platt. It is quite true that the issue is strictly municipal and is unconnected

party discipline to defeat him.

Tammany will nominate the very worst | ers as a class would be seriously cripperson its leaders believe they can elect. Under stress of the recent exposures, injure the cities, which have not revealed a fraction of the dark truth, and in view of popular indignation over its criminal record, scale a bit and find something less obnoxious to public opinion than Van Wyck, but whoever it might hit upon, it goes without saying that he would be tied in advance, and the same might be said of any man who should be accepted by the reformers at the instance of Sheehan or Platt. There are plenty to the Baal of Crokerism-men of substance, brains, and business sagacitywho could and would give the metropolis an honest, non-partisan municipal government. It is from the ranks of these that the candidate for the mayoralty must come, if Tammany and all that Tammany stands for are to be suppressed this year.

Sensation-Seeking.

There was a curious and grewsomely suggestive incident on the East Side of New York a few days ago. A little boy was run over by a car, instantly killed, and so badly mangled that his mother was not allowed to see him when he had been taken to the nearest police station. Meantime a crowd of several hundred people besieged the station house to get a sight of the boy. When they found it was impossible to get in found a young actress and made deputy. She obtained permission the sergeant, stared at the to be well authenticated. they found a young actress and made her a deputy. She obtained permission from crushed body for several minutes, and then came out and told the crowd all about it with much dramatic detail.

This incident illustrates a tendency which is growing in this country, and is not at all good to encourage. There is a disposition to show unabashed and eager curiosity and desire to see horrors of any kind, to welter in sensation no matter what kind of sensation it is, There is nothing healthy in such behavior, unless it be the healthy impulse of a savage. It is possible that the normal Iroquois needed a scalp dance and a raid now and then in order to keep him in good condition, and that dislike of such things would be in him a sign crank. Personally, it would be hard to of poor health. But civilized human

horrors. The yellow journals of New York are fairly good examples of the sort of literature which is formed by catering to they may criticise his public policies this taste. At the time of the Hoboken and acts, have a kindly feeling for the horror these papers gloated to the extent of many illustrated pages over the sufferings of the victims. There is some sense in describing things like these in elaborate and repeated detail if ought to be righted, and to a certain exfor it taught, at a fearful cost, the necessity of preventing the possibility of such disasters. But it was quite obvious that most of the descriptions and pictures were the result of determined catering to the horror hunting element of the population; and this element is about as respectable, at bottom, as the head hunter of Borneo

It is but a step from the eager witnessing of pain to causing it; and the people who throng to see the victim of of ten, be as eager to take some horrible vengeance on a hunted victim of popular prejudice. The brute in human to the baron and conferred on him the grand cross of the Order of St. Stephen. without any encouragement.

The extraordinary growth of Amerihave been offered for the gain of the many organization, which, for flagrant urban population over the rural, and and defiant rascality, the protection of some commentators have spoken of the and defiant rascality, the protection of some commentators have spoken of the vice and crime for hire, and disregard matter in a rather pessimistic tone—as for law and the common rights of citiif it were a circumstance that, in its commentation is slowly, but are always well chosen, and he frequently corrects bad grammar that for law and the common rights of citi- if it were a circumstance that, in its nature, is to be deemed unfavorable, thing and everything in the antecedent and which must in some manner be explained away. Of course, it cannot be explained away, for it is a fact, and necessary to do so, for no proof has been offered that it is a condition to be regretted. On the contrary, it seems to be a perfectly natural distribution of population under the industrial conditions which prevail.

In the early settlement of any counof the relief to which they are emittled, try the population will be wholly rural -there will be no cities at all. But gradually villages will appear. These united and heroic action. The spectacle favorably located, will grow in size, and of a man who practically is a British finally the country will contain many subject, who lives in lordly style at an large towns and cities, which simply English country house, and pays a tax means that the city and town populaon his income, however derived, into the tion will have increased both absoluteof the greatest of American cities and from the diversification of industries. fattening on the profits of that control, If the entire population of a country were agricultural, two striking condiof New York against such a municipal the population would be comparatively sparse, and secondly, the people would But the emergency calls for men and have to live in a very crude and simple not tricksters. We all know what Tam- way, much as they did in the United States during early Colonial times, subject, however, to the qualification that over again, under another name; is they might now be able to draw upon Tammany disgruntled and out of office. of or countries for many things that Wet told him he had nothing better. as objectionable as its degraded parent. and add to their comfort. If the whole The Platt machine is merely another world were strictly agricultural the

In every city there is what may be called a surplus of population. That is, and combinations are equally to be dis- I there are many people with no visible gather there than can find remunerative employment, and it is an unfavor able feature of city life. On the othe hand, what, it may be asked, would be the general condition if the surplus city population were scattered through the rural regions? The question is not easily answered. When these people were all finally located, and at work, they would probably be better off than by the political jugglers. They would they are now. Until then, however, be certain to support the "claims" of their condition would scarcely be improved, and it might be worse.

But apart from this, suppose the surplus population of the cities had never got there in the first place, and pose, further, that the cities had not gained upon the country districts. What then would have been the condition? As it is, the country produces an enormous surplus of farm staples which must be marketed abroad. If the city population were five or ten millions less and the country population five or ten millions more, clearly the surplus of farm products would be very much

of amenability to Hanna and Platt to the individual farmer. The excessive production might force prices so low It may be set down as an axiom that that the purchasing power of the farm pled, and this, by reflex action, would

The subject is an abstruse one, and it is not easy to follow out the train of consequences which might flow from a Tammany might try to ascend the civic different distribution of population. If each person could, by some superior intelligence, be put in the best place for him, unquestionably conditions would be improved. But people are not placed in that way. They drift about according to their own inclinations, interests, or necessities, and, as a broad generality, it is by no means certain that the of sterling Democrats in Greater New distribution which has taken place York who never have bowed the knee could have been improved upon.

At Constantinople it is officially denied that the Sultan has asked the Kaiser to mediate between Turkey and France. Berlin, however, a few days ago it was reported that Abdul Hamid had made ich a request and that it had been po litely refused. Now it is rumored in dip lomatic circles that Turkey is about to solicit the good offices of the Czar in the matter, and, meantime, is trying to open negotiations with the French claimants dividually and privately, in order, if pos sible, to remove the grounds of action upo which their Government is proceeding.

It is said that a cargo of wheat lately shipped from Philadelphia to London has been returned. The wheat was a very hard variety and the London market was well supplied with hard wheat, while storige was scarce and high. At the same time, ocean freights were very low. Therefore the wheat, some fifty-odd thou-sand bushels, was brought back because

By way of a change, Lord Kitchener yesterday was able to report a British success. One of his subordinates after a severe fight actually had been able to capture a Boer commando of one hunent circumstances.

Prince Chun's expiatory mission having been completed without kotow or headknocking. Li Hung Chang has been graciously pleased to inform the Minhave received authority to sign the pro-This must have been good news who will now get an opportunity to secure a little rest and recreation after long months of labor and irritation.

The question to be settled between the Columbia and the Constitution was, which was surer to beat Shamrock II, and now that the decision has been rendered, there are few who question its wisdom. The Constitution-barring accidents-may be the faster boat; but the trouble is, in vacht races accidents are not barred.

PERSONAL.

President James B. Angell, of the University of Michigan, says that the entire expense of his four years' cours Brown University was only \$600.

In New Lisoon, a village of Wisconsin lives Jacob A. Wildner, who believes himself to be the last survivor of the follow-ers of John Brown in his raid into Vir-ginia.

John W. Bowler, director of physical training in the Boston Public Gymnasium, has gone to Dartmouth College to be di-rector of physical training there. In the fall of 1890 he trained the Harvard football

Baron Fejervary, the Hungarian Minis a cruel accident will, in nine cases out ter of National Defence, has celebrated of ten, be as eager to take some horrithe fiftleth anniversary of his entering into

An attempt is being made in England to secure enough money for the erection of a suitable monument to Edward Edwards, the original promoter of the mod-

King Edward VII has a violent dislike of poor English. His own words come

Gen. Sir Henry Thullier, who is now fiving in London in his eighty-sixth year, is one of the few surriving officers of the old East India Company, He first saw military service with the Royal Artillery. The memory of Major Allan Wilson who, with his entire command, was may secred in Matabeleland during the war against Lobengula, is to be preserved by a monument which Cecil Rhodes proposes to creet on the spot where the major fell. Senator Hoar of Massachusetts spends his vacation in resting. He rises early, but is in bed every night by 9 o'clock and during the day takes long walks and does a good deal of light reading.

Dr. Carter, the retiring President of Williams College, held that post for twenty years, during which time eight new buildings have been added to the college, most of the old ones renovated, a large amount of land acquired, and the library oubled

Capt Samuel Donelson, of Tennessee who was doorkeeper of the House of Representatives in the Forty-ninth Congress, has presented to the Navy Department oust of his grandfather, John Branch who was Secretary of the Navy unde Andrew Jackson.

Hoshi Taru, formerly Japanese Minister to Washington, who was recently murdered by an insane man in Tokyo, left a libary of 100,000 books, worth over £5,000. Among them is a Buddhist Sutra of more than 1,000 volumes.

An English "Tommy" captured by General De Wet complained of the food, which consisted chiefly of mealles. De But," said the Boer leader, "I'll captur a convoy in a few days and then you shall have better food." De Wet did capture convoy and the complaining "Tommy ceived full rations, according to prom

Mass. President of the Farmers' Nation al Congress, will deliver the annual address at the twenty-first annual ses of that organization at Sloux Falls, S. October I next.

Rear Admiral Bainbridge, of the British avy, who died recently, was on the staff navy, who died recently, was on the stan of Admiral Sir L. T. Jones at the taking of the Taku forts in the China war of 1863. In 1885 he successfully contested the Parliamentary representation of Cork against Mr. Parnell.

Cornellus S. Bushnell, who advanced the mency needed for the construction of the first monitor, is to be honored with a monument at New Haven, Conn., and Andrew Carnegie has given \$1,990 to-ward its cost. Out of the seventeen exhibits sent by

King Edward to the twentieth annual now of the Royal Isle of Wight Agricul-ral Society, at Newport, five were varded first prizes, five seconds and four

The proposed monument to Sir Arthur Sullivan has been abandoned, as the con-tributions to the fund were too small to give any assurance that It would eventu-ally reach respectable proportions.

Sir George Dibbs, who has just presented to King Edward a walking stick of his own make, has twice been Premier of New South Wales and has neld numerous other posts of the highest importance in Ausstrictly municipal and is unconnected with party politics anywhere or in any proper sense. All the same, the best and purest Republican who could be and purest Republican who could be a disadvantage to the denizens of the cities and to refuse to pay what he thought an extortionate bill of costs. He was committed to was a prominent public man that he had the courage to refuse to pay what he thought an extortionate bill of costs. He was committed to Darlinghurst jail. Sydney, for a year and served the sentence out.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

An English engineer proposes to co nect Alexandria, Egypt, with Shanghal. China, by means of a railroad. The road, about 6,400 miles long, will have three divisions. The middle one, of 3,125 miles, is already in existence in India. From Alexandria the road will run east-southeast over the Isthmus of Sinal to Akaba, the north end of the bay of Akaba; from there almost due east to Kurveit an Bassorah; thence through southern Per sia to the frontier through Baluchistan and across that State, which is under th English protectorate, to connect with th ndian railroad net. From Kunlong, th indian railroad net. From Kunnas, to-castern terminus of the Indian railroad system, the line would extend via Talifu, Yunnan, Hankow, and other points on the Yangtse to Shanghai. This would be a southern line paralleling resignly the Trans-Siberian road and competing with it. Its political character would be likely to attract much attention.

The apparent tendency of Italy to im key naturally meets with much approba that country, with suspicious unanimity are foretelling a new and prospero era for Italy, if she will only be sensib and withdraw from the Triple Alliance The memory of Crispi is vigorously assalled in St. Petersburg journals, which hold the dead statesman responsible for every misery which, during the last generation, has afflicted Italy-her inflated armaments, the contraction of enormous debts, her social unrest, the impoverish ment of the masses, the decline of hon and foreign commerce, and, worst of all, the conclusion of an alliance with the Central League, instead of with her pow-erful friend and neighbor, France. Italy is advised to devote herself to national retrenchment and reform, eschew foreign adventures, and, at the earliest possible moment, cast off the incubus of the Triple Alliance. Russia, it is explained, has always regarded Italy with a peculiar affection, and is only too eager to show her good will, if she will consent to a change of partners.

There are some pleasant features for the British Government in the latest Indian budget. In spite of a famine which dred and three men. It was not much of has cost the people £50,000,000 and the a victory, but every little helps in presgraciously pleased to inform the Min-isters at Pekin that Prince Ching and he to the treasury being £3,000,000, which is

portance, but it has an abundance of waterfalls and cascades. Accordingly the Government, some time ago, sent out a party of experts who were to examine the waterfalls and their possibilities as a source of electrical power, and their report was most favorable. The engineers took into account only those falls which developed an energy of at least 1,500 horse power at low water in midsummer, and found that these sufficed in most places for all practical purposes, while in others power could be conveyed to a distance from very large falls. The projected change would result in the aban-jected change would result in the aban-very foul bottom, whereas other sing not very large falls. The projected change would result in the aban-very foul bottom, whereas other ships not tance from very large falls. The projected change would result in the abandonment of long trains and the substitution of shorter ones at more frequent intervals—a reform which tourists would particularly appreciate. At present the longest electric railways in Europe is that from Como to Varese, in Italy—about thirty-two miles. The electric power is produced with the aid of steam, but as soon as possible the falls of the Ticino are to be utilized.

A "milk war" is raging in Berlin, which is of interest to all dwellers in large cities. Two years ago an Agrarian Deputy. the dairy farmers, who pledged themselves not to make any further contracts without the consent of their central buthat it represents 5,000 farmers, and con-trols 420,000 of the 600,000 litres of milk which the German capital uses every day. It succeeded last year in raising the wholesale price more than a quarter of a cent per litre, the dealers submitting, but when the syndicate announced, not long ago, that it had "determined scientifically" that the normal price of milk was 13½ pfennigs, they revolted. They have be in informed that no more milk will be supplied them after the end of September, and they are now taking measures to get their supplies from new and more remote regions, where the lower price will neutralize the higher freight rates. If they succeed, the syndicate will have to convert its 420,000 daily litres into butter and cheese, which would yield only 8 pfennigs a litre, instead of the "normal" 13½. There is much bitter feeling in Berlin against the syndicate, and the milk dealers have issued an appeal to the public to refuse to but its milk after the war has begun in earnest. when the syndicate announced, not long has begun in earnest

Royalties are much given to the accumulation of jewels of great price, and they take especial care that these baubles are not stolen.

Many of the so-called "crown jewels" which are shown to visitors to the Tower of London are "pasto," the real gems be-ing secured in strong vaults in iron-

ound boxes.

The jeweis of the Russian imperial family form one of the most valuable collec-tions in the world. This collection is guarded in a fortified castle watched ver by a special detail of officers and oldiers. The Crar keeps a portion of his wn private jewels in banks in London

own private jewels in banks in London and Paris.

The treasures of the royal family of Italy are hidden away in deep vaults beneath a fort situated in a little island in the Ther. Protected by the old and mudgestreams overhead, and the military on the island, the jewels are beyond the dreams of even the most daring and sangular of burglars.

The Prince of Bulgaria is possessed of precious stones to the value of \$5,00,000. These he keeps locked in a little easile on the banks of the Danube.

Some of the jewels belonging to the German Imperial family are kept in London banks, like those of the Car.

The other day the Casino at Monte Carto found itself in need of ten new croup-ters. Six of the vacancles were caused by dismissals—some for fraud—others for executive frivolity in connection with the fair sex. For the ten vacancies no fewr than 1,500 persons applied. Of these 228 were selected for examination, 102 of whom failed to satisfy the doctors. The

whom failed to satisfy the doctors. The remaining 155 were then put to an examination as regards education, chiefly arithmetical. Of the ten ultimately successful, live were Corsicans, the rest French and of other nationalities.

The successful applicants will attend "school" for six months before they will be allowed to work at the public tables—a "professor" teaching the whole art and mystery of crouping. While at school they receive 150 francs on promotion to the tables. After that the annual increases are considerable, to say nothing of various additional advantages, such as free medical attendance and respectable pensons. A croupier, in fact, not only starts very well, but with a capital vista of promotion and prosperity.

Many of the most prospecous tradesmen and business people at Monte Cario are, or have been, crouplers—starting in business with the savings from their salaries. Lord Salisbury's agent at Beaulieu, for instance, is an inspector at the Casino and one of the ablest and most courteous business men on the whole Riviera.

SHEATHING OF WARSHIPS.

Considerable space is deveted in "Notes on Naval Progress," recently issued by the Navy Department, to the sheathing of ships. Section V of the volume being given up entirely to this subject. rend of opinion abroad is given as fol-

The practice of sheathing war vessel with wood and copper which had in re-cent years become so common was in-tended primarily to enable the vessels to have continued cleanness of bottom, and thus maintain a minimum resistance to propulsion, even though they had to keet years on foreign stations, where there was no suitable drydocking accommoda-tions and in waters where they were exposed to very rapid fouling.
"Another advantage claimed for sheath-

ng war vessels is that the wood planking utside a steel skin adds to its capability of taking hard rubs, and thus we fine about six years ago Sir William White 'For many of the services which have to be performed by the smaller classes of H. M. ships, it is most desira-ble to have a stout wood bottom protect. ed by copper. Bare thin iron or steel plating is unsuitable, under such conditions, both to withstand the shocks of grounding and the risk of serious and rapid corrosion in tropical waters conmatter;' and, he pointed out, 'that while formerly such small vessels were of com-posite construction, now sheathed vessels were employed."

of vessels is, however, not without serious greatly increased cost; but this, if the sheathing was in every way satisfactory, would be of minor importance, and would be possibly almost neutralized by the lesa high speed, and by the saving effected by less frequent docking and cleaning. In bygone years the adoption of iron bolts in fastening the sheathing resulted in their tion, but now it is usual to adopt bolts of may brief of a famine which has cost the people £50,000,000 and the treasury £15,170,000 in three years, the surplus for the year amounted to £1,670,000 in salt, excise, customs, postoffice, and telegraphs there was a substantial increase, and in railways a gain of £640,000. The alteration of the currency standard has been a great success, the profit to the treasury being £3,000,000, which is set apart to form the nucleus of a gold fund, and a reserve in gold has been accumulated of nearly £7,000,000. The average income of the astives has risen from 18 rupees to 20, the cultivated area has increased from 184,000,000 acres to 217,000,000, while the yield of food crops, which in 1880 was 120 pounds per acre, was in 1890 while and the yield of food crops, which in 1880 was 120 pounds per acre, was in 1890 yielding a profit to the State of £600,000 a year, while irrigation, though not so applity pushed on, has still advanced, including a profit to the State of £600,000 a year, while irrigation, though not so applity pushed on, has still advanced, including a profit to the State of £600,000 a year, while irrigation, though not so applity pushed on, has still advanced, including a profit to the State of £600,000 a year, while irrigation, though not so applity pushed on, has still advanced, including a profit to the State of £600,000 a year, while irrigation, though not so applity pushed on, has still advanced, including a profit to the State of £600,000 and the proposal propersous, though about 17 per cent of the people are still, excessively poor.

Sweden promises to be the first country to substitute electribity for steam upon a large scale on railroad lines. Official announcement has been made that, at the next session of the legislative body, the Government will push a measure to this end, and the movement seems likely to carry. Sweden has not coal mines of importance, but it has an abundance of waterfalls and cascades. Accordingly the Government, some time ago, sent out a galvanic current to the galvanic curr of naval brass; and as long as these me-tal bolts can be kept perfectly water-

showed on dry docking at Vladivostock a very foul bottom, whereas other ships not copper sheathed, but coasted with an antifouling composition, showed much less marine growth, although both classes of vesseis were stationed in the same waters, it also appears that a few years ago, probably owing to the experience just related, it was decided to coat a few square yards on the bottom of the cruiser Pamyat Azova with Holzapfel's anti-fouling composition, and when in the following year the vessel was again dry docked the composition, and when in the following year the vessel was again dry docked the composition was perfectly clean. This trial has been repeated on a larger scale, and should it again prove successful, as is probable, the question arises, Why chadinue at such an enormous expense to apply wood and copper

successful, as is probable, the question arises. Why e-adinue at such an enormous expense to apply wood and copper sheathing? It must be remembered that in recent years there have been great advances made in the manufacture of anti-fouling compositions, the skill of the most eminent chemists having been requisitioned to secure improved mixtures, and it is only reasonable to anticipate that a composition can be manufactured with at least as effective anti-fouling qualities as copper sheathing.

"It is stated that the Germans will discontinue sheathing their large ships. They claim that recent improvements in antifouling paints, etc., will render it unnecessary to dock a ship oftener than once a year, and in that time their experience shows that the outboard delivery valeys and other openings in the under-water body become so foul that even a sheathed ship must be docked yearly, and therefore no advantage is gained by sheathing.

"The average speed of a ship that has

"The average speed of a ship that has been sheathed will be less than that of an unsheathed ship with a displacement that is much less than that of the sheath-

an unsheathed ship with a displacement that is much less than that of the sheathed ship, corresponding to the increased displacement due to the sheathing. The unsheathed ship will have a higher maximum speed when clean, and after a year's cruising in the worst tropical waters she will be as fast if not faster than the sheathed ship of the same horse-power, but having a displacement greater by the extra displacement due to her sheathing. The expense of sheathing and the difficulties and expense of repairing sheathed ships are so great as to decide in favor of unsheathed ships.

"The Italian Minister of Marine states that the Italian battleships and armored cruisers are not to be sheathed. He is of the opinion that the expense is too great to make it advisable. It might save frequent decking, but it is found to be necessary to dock ships not only to clean their hulis, but also to examine the under-water fittings, and the sheathing does not obviate the necessity of docking entirely. The anti-corrostre and antifouling paints used by the Italian nawy, though not perfect, are very good and keep the hulis of their ships fairly well. Small cruisers destined for long cruises in foreign waters might be sheathed to advantage, but the cost for larger ships and the increased displacement caused by sheathing render it inadvisable for them.

AN IMPRESSIVE SPECTACLE.

resents to the country on the arrival of every ship from abroad. He brands ev-ery American traveler as a perjurer and swindler, searches their trunks and paws over the ciothing, even the body linen of women and children, and shames the

women and children, and smaller in country.

Mr. Gage cannot wash his hands in innocency of these course and vulgar outrages by saving that he does not personally do these things. They are done in compliance with his explicit orders and by his official representatives, and, consequently, he and he only is responsible for them. Mr. Gage is the first and only Secretary of the Treastry who has by similar obnoxious proceedings dishonored his country and brought upon it the contempt and derision of the civilized world.

-Philadelphia Ledger.

HIS BUSY SEASON.

Colonel Roosevelt continues to get in is work in the West. In addition busting broches, shooting grizzlies, and scalping wildcats and coyotes, he is giv-ing variety to his campaign by riding in ing variety to his campaign by riding in locomotive cabs, preaching lay sermons from church pulpits, and delivering lectures on the duties of citizenship. An ordinary Vice President is popularly supposed to be a sort of political wax figure or minority stockholder. But Roosevelt is no ordinary Vice President. He is not content to be merely a galvanized corpse. He is both a talker and a doer. He leads the life streamous, and this is his busy season. Wherever he pitches his tent there is something doing. Nashville American.

BRADSTREET'S ON THE WEEK

all Advices Point to an Extensive General Trade.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6 - "Bradstreet's" morrow will say:

"Trade advices are, as a rule, very good Fall demand, now in full swing at the East, West, and Northwest, compares well with last year's, and business con inues to expand at the South. Specially nurked features are the reports of a large easonable distribution, heavy shipment Western centres. The increased demand for currency is necessitating large ship nents to the interior and inducing a firm er tone in money and this is the best proof that the expansion in business and not stock speculation, which is still rather restricted, is responsible for the growing strength of this medium of commerce,

"All measures of trade demand point to maintenance of general business on a scale not heretofore equaled for this time of year, while failures, though more num-erous then last year, are less huriful than one or two months ago, and really reflect only the normal friction inseparable from

erous then hast year, are less nuriful than one or two months ago, and really reflect only the normal friction inseparable from the conduct of business in a large volume. "Industrial disturbances are not cutting the figure they did carlier. Despite the steel strike, the trades affected are doing a large business, and pig iron is in better request. Prices for the fourth successive month have advanced, and are now well up to the highest of the year.

"Crop advices are in the main favorable. Corn has further improved, and the South, after gathering and selling the best paying cotton crop in its history, faces with confidence a yield at least equal to, if not larger than, a year ago.

"The steel strike is gradually nearing its end despite efforts to keep the trouble open. In the meanwhile demand steadily grows and premiums for quick delivery of affected products mount up. Much of the business usually offered has been merely postponed and great activity awaits on the reopening of the mills.

"The cutton trade is in an interesting position. The actual yield in the season just closed was 10,283,000 bales, valued at nearly \$500,000,000, the largest value ever received for an American cotton crop. The latest Government report shows that on 17,000,000 out of 27,522,000 acres planted the condition is better than a year ago, and the outlook is, therefore, for a somewhat larger yield than last year. Prices are, however, I cent a pound lower. The market has been irregular, receding in the middle of this week on the better than expected Government report, but reviving slightly later on the weather reports, showing further deterioration. Though fractionally lower, spot cotton is in demand and stocks are very small at New York. New crop movement in the Southwest is large. Cotton goods are quiet at first hands, but kept firm by the higher prices of my material. The jobbing dry goods business is large East and West and shipments are very heavy. Woolen goods are in good shape, and wool is steady despite the lull in demand.

"For t

1898.
"The New York stock market is irregular and sensitive about money conditions, though extreme stringency is hardly expected. Fears of higher interest rates are also modified to some extent by the belief that large gold imports are likely."

DUN'S REVIEW OF TRADE.

The Week's Volume of Business Re duced by the Hollday.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.-Dun's weekly review of trade tomorrow will say:
"A holiday reduced the volume of legitimate business, while speculative op-erations were seriously curtailed by the general closing of exchanges from Friday afternoon to Tuesday morning. In the movement of merchandise and many manufacturing lines there has been an effort to make up the loss by working overtime, but the week's record will fall behind those preceding. Weather condi-tions have been most propitious, and the total number of idle workmen is less than it was a week ago. Another opportunity to settle the steel strike was rejected

to settle the steel strike was rejected and probably it will now be allowed to die a natural death.

Payments through the principal clearing houses outside New York were 225 per cent larger than in the same week last year. Railway earnings thus far reported for August were 115 per cent larger than in 1990. Dun's index number, covering 350 quotations, with quantities representing the per capita consumption of each, was advanced to 86,911 on September 1, indicating that the cost of living had reached the highest point of the year. The advance since August 1 is 16 per cent, with the greatest gain in breadstuffs and metals.

"Actual sales of many iron and steel products are recorded at material ad-"Actual sales of many iron and steel products are recorded at material advances and the tone throughout is hardened by vigorous demand. There is much of Smith vs. State (39 S. E. Rep., 294), ened by vigorous demand. There is much of Smith vs. State (39 S. E. Rep., 294), while the words larger beer, " said the ned by vigorous demand. There is much difficulty in naming representative quo-tations, as on rush orders fancy prem-

taken at the figures prevailing before the strike began. Business is good in steel rails.

"Coates Bros." average of 189 wool quotations reas slightly to 17.22 cents, but still appears very low compared with the level a year ago, which was 18.3 per cent higher. Better enquiry from milis gives encouragement for the future and it is thought that higher prices will be paid at the London auction sale ten days hence. Despite more activity in the market for cutton goods and placing of Government contracts, the staple shows no great strength.

"Although unsettied in tone, little alteration occurred in the principal cereals. Trading was restricted and there was an apparent disincination to resume an aggressive stand on either side of the market. Wheat was supported by exports from the United States of 3.86, 85 bushels, against 1.56, 38 in the same week hast year, and 3.408, 38 in 189. On the other hand, the movement is much lighter than in recent preceding weeks. Corn is held about 20 cents higher than the average price of the two previous years at this date. Even if the yield is extensively reduced there is little reason for phenomenal prices in Western receipts of 3.583,353 bushels, against 2.987,226 last year, or Atlantic exports of 691,356 bushels, compared with 2.925,678 in the same week of 1800, and 3,651,569 in 1829.

"Mency hardened perceptibly and with

with 2.925,079 in the same week of 1900, and 3,631,569 in 1899.

"Money hardened perceptibly and with the upward tendency of rates for both call and time loans there was sufficient liquidation in the stock market to offset the many strengthening influences.

"Imports of gold raised the total money in circulation on September I to \$28.18 per capita, only 20 cents below the high-water mark reached last February.

"Commercial failures during the month of August were 803 in number and \$5.55, \$35 in amount of liabilities."

THE SEAT OF MISFORTUNE.

Havana is the very seat of misfortun regarding the money affairs of Cuba which the United States have taken under their care. In addition to the Ruthbon and Neely scandal on account of heavy alleged diversions of money raised by Cu ban taxation a new scandal has arisen. The chief of the money order division of The chief of the money order division of the Havana postoffice reports a shortage of \$1.000. His mane is E. C. Westfall. He admits losing the money in an oundbus which he had entered with his bundle of cash to fide to the treasury, where it was to be deposited. With surprising absence of care, as he reports, he laid the package of money on the seat beside him white the vehicle was starting on its trip. He did not miss the valuable parcel until the omnibus had proceeded some distance. He then looked down for it, but it was gone! He shrewdly suspects that it was siyly stolen by a couple of negro boys who occupied a sent near him. To ordinary minds it would not appear strange that a package of money thrown carelessly on a sent in an omnibus as the passenger entered it should disappear, and generally. If it was somebody else's money, he would be held resconsible for its loss. If it was somebody else's money, he wou be held responsible for its loss. It may different in this case.—Chicago Chronic

Unable with an army of a quarter of : million men to conquer a few thousand Dutch farmers, England makes war upon their wives and children and is grieved that nobody believes her when she prethat nobody believes her when she pre-tends that her purpose is to advance Christian civilization in South Africa. It is the lasting shame of the great nations that England is permitted to murder the Dutch Republics and their inhabitants un-opposed, and if justice rules the affairs of this world in the long run the Boers will win and take from England eventually every inch of ground that she holds in South Africa.—Philadelphia North Amer-lean.

LATE LEGAL DECISIONS.

The fact that a public hospital charter-d as a charitable corporation exacts or sectives a pecuniary consideration from patient does not affect its character as charitable institution or its rights or oblities as such in relation to such pamathities as such in relation to such pa-tient, according to the United States Cir-cuit Court of Appeals in the case of Pow-ers vs. Massachusetts Homeopathic Hos-ptal (19) Fed. Rep., 29). In this suit a patient sought to recover damages from the hospital for an injury alleged to have been sustained. een sustained by the negligence

aurse in the hospital.

At the trial the judge ruled that the At the trial the judge ruled that the plaintiff could not recover, and this decision was affirmed on the present appeal. The court held that the payment by a patient to a hospital for treatment and care was in the nature of charitable aid to the hospital, and was not to be considered as full compensation for the services rendered, and that a paying patient stands precisely as if he had been admitted without any payment whatever, both seeking and receiving the services of a public charity.

The question then left to be determined was whether a patient admitted to a charity hospital can recover judgment against that hospital for injuries caused by the negligence of a nurse employed therein. On this point the court held that where due care was used in selecting the nurse.

therein. On this point the court mental where due cars was used in selecting the nurse, the patient cannot recover from such corporation.

An intoxicated passenger on a street car assaulted a fellow passenger without provocation, and was ejected by the con-ductor, but when the car started he got on again. He continued disorderly, un-molested by the conductor, until he struck, on again. He continued disorderly, unmolested by the conductor, until he struck,
without any cause whatever, a second
passenger a violent blow, from the effects
of which the victim died. In an action
by the helrs of the deceased for damages
against the railway company a judgment
was rendered in their favor. On appeal
the Court of Appeals (Maryland) sustained the judgment on the ground that
the conductor was negligent in permitting
the drunken passenger to re-enter the carafter he had been ejected. The court said
that a railway company cannot be heard
to say, after an assault has been made,
that their servants did not know or could
not have foreseen that the particular individual who was assaulted would be injured by an assault, if they were apprised
or with proper care could have known of
circumstances which indicated that some
one would be injured unless the disorderly
passenger or stranger were ejected or
controlled. (United Railway, etc., Company vs. State, 48 Atl., 22.)

Where in an action against a surgeon for malpractice a number of expert wit-nesses are called on both sides, who sub-stantially agree that the defendant's method of treating the patient was proper, or, if not, was but an error of judgment, the Supreme Court of Rhode Island in the case of Barker vs. Sane (19 Atl. Rep., 963) held that the verdict against the surgeon should be set aside.

The fact that the highest rate of speed ensistent with the safety of their pa gers is permissible to railway trains has its exceptions, according to the Supreme Court of Louisiana in the case of Sund-maker vs. Yazoo, etc., R. Co. (39 So. Rep., maker vs. Yazoo, etc., R. Co. (39 So. Rep., 285), and one of these arises where a train enters the limits of a city or town where people congregate and pass to and fro in numbers. Then it is that those in charge of a train owe a duty quite as great to those on the outside as to those on the inside. Thus, while conveying their passengers in safety and with speed, the latter must be so regulated and controlled as to show due regard to the safety of those without the train, and especially is this true where the rullway tracks are laid upon the streets and public places of the city.

A social club in Pennsylvania by the name of Deutsch-Amerikanischer Volks-fest Verein applied for a charter of inrest verein applied for a charter of in-corporation, but was refused on the ground that the name was in a foreign language. On appeal to the Supreme Court, however, the charter was grant-ed, the court holding that there is no re-quirement under the statute that the title of the corporation shall be English. (9 Atl. Rep. 98) of the corpora

While no one can have a trademark monopoly in color of paper or shape of lab-el, in color of ink, or in one or another detail, holds Judge Hazel of the United States Circuit Court, S. D. New York, in the case of Russia Cement Company vs. Katzenstein (169 Fed. Rep., 314), a general collocation of such details will be protected against an imitation, the natural result of which is to deceive purchasers, and which must therefore be presumed to have been adopted with that purpose.

All lager beer is not intoxicating, holds court, in their ordinary use and acceptacourt, in their ordinary use and accepta-tion may sufficiently indicate an intext-cating liquor to warrant a conviction of selling liquor of that character, when the proof shows a sale of lager beer and nothing more, yet where, in a given case, there was affirmative testimely to the ef-fect that a liquid which contained not ex-ceeding 2 per cent of alcohol would not infect that a liquid which contained not ex-ceeding 2 per cent of alcohol would not in-toxicate, and that the identical bottle of ilquid which the accused sold, and upon the sale of which the question of his guilt or 'nascence turned, did not contain more than 2 per cent of alcohol, it was, although there was other testimony that this identical liquid was lager beer, er-roneous to charge generally that all lager beer is intoxicating.

Neither the institution nor the protion of a civil suit in a court which has no jurisdiction thereof affords ground for the bringing by the defendant of an action against the plaintiff for malicious prosecution, holds the Supreme Court of Georgia, in the case of Berrer vs. Saul G9 S. E. Rep., 130). But where such a suit is brought maliciously and without probable cause, and the defendant is in consequence restrained of his liberty, he may maintain against the plaintiff an action for false imprisonment, without regard to whether final judgment was entered in the authorized suit or not.

Though a note given on Sunday in payment of the difference on an exchange of property concluded on that day is void, property concluded on that day is void, the Supreme Court of New Jersey, in the case of Browster vs. Banta (© Atl. Rep., 718), holds that recovery may be had thereon where the maker made an ex-press promise to pay the debt after the ress promise to

In Oregon, under a statute allowing noney lost at gambling to be recovered the Supreme Court, in the case of Meyers vs. Dillon (65 Pac. Rep., 87), holds that evidence that the defendant was commonly reputed to be the proprietor of the game is admissible.

Where a building and loan association comes insolvent the Court of Chancery Appeals of Tennessec, in the case of Williamson vs. Globe Building and Loan Company (64 S. W. Rep., 280), holds that a borrowing member whose loan was void as usurious is liable for the amount received, and should be credited with interest and premiums paid by him, but not for dues paid on stock.

If a defendant's property be sold under void judgment and execution and he, with legal notice of all the material facts, receive from the sheriff and retain a por-tion of the proceeds of the saie, the Su-preme Court of Georgia, in the case of Tutt vs. Roney (29 S. E. Rep. 280) holds that this amounts in law to a ratification and he is bound by the sale.

Where the trustees of the University of Arkansas, by resolution, created the ice of vice director and pomologist of he Agricultural Experiment Station" and elected a person thereto for a specified term and salary, and defined his duties, term and salary, and defined his duties, the Supreme Court of Arkansas, in the case of Vincenheller vs. Reagan 68 S. W. Rep., 278), holds that on acceptance of the position he becomes an "officer," and not a mere employe under contract, and that the Legislature has the right to abolish his office and is not thereby impairing the obligation of a contract, since the rights, duties, and obligations of an officer grow out of the law, and not out of a contract. contract.

On refusal of the consignee to accep goods, the Supreme Court of Louisiana, in the case of Sonia Cotton Oil Company ys. The Red River Rallroad Company (2) So. Rep., 303), holds that it devolves on the master of the carrier to have them placed, at the expense of the consignee, in a place where they will not be exposed to loss.